



# Crop Progress - State Stories

ISSN: 2470-9816

---

Released February 22, 2022, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), Agricultural Statistics Board, United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

**ALABAMA:** February temperatures were generally on par with historic averages. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.8 inch in Geneva County to 6.5 inches in Blount County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 12 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 17 percent at the month's beginning. Winter pastures and cool season forages were in good condition, as mild weather conditions and adequate precipitation in the planting and growing season helped them to jump start and maintain. High fertilizer prices have prevented many producers from applying fertilizer to winter grazing as they normally would this time of year. Cattle have remained in fair to good condition as producers continued to supplement winter grazing with hay and feed when needed. Seasonal weather has allowed for fertilizer applications on wheat, oats and rye along with some herbicide apps. Wheat has emerged but needs fertilizer and warmer weather to be profitable. Strawberry conditions were mostly good. An early February freeze damaged the strawberry crop but is expected to recover by harvest. Farmers continued field activities in preparation for spring planting. Rising input prices were a concern of farmers across the State heading into the spring.

---

## ALASKA: DATA NOT AVAILABLE

---

**ARIZONA:** This report for Arizona is for the month of February 2022, through February 18. Responses were based on the entire month, with consideration for any weather-related impacts that are forecast between now and month's end. By February 18, producers had seeded 80 percent of barley crop, 65 percent had emerged, and 2 percent had headed. Ninety-three percent of Durum wheat had been planted and 51 percent had emerged. Alfalfa conditions were rated mostly excellent to good, depending on location last month, with harvest taking place on more than three-quarters of the alfalfa acreage across the State. For the entire State, pasture and range conditions were rated mostly poor to fair. In the northeastern part of the State, farmers were getting ready to start cotton planting preparations. Some new alfalfa acreage had been already planted. No exceptional dryness was reported across the State. Severe to extreme dryness was affecting stream water and stock tanks in the northwestern part of the State. Some rain was received in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the State.

---

**ARKANSAS:** For the week ending February 20, 2022, topsoil moisture 8% short, 62% adequate, 30% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 10% short, 66% adequate, 22% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of February were 17.0 days. February brought less rain than normal with average low temperatures below freezing. Most farmers are making plans for this year's crop, hauling grain to the elevator, and attending educational meetings. Livestock producers are still feeding hay. Spring calving season has started. The State average rainfall was 0.80 inch for the past week with an average temperature of about 47 degrees. Overall, rainfall has been below normal for this time of year in the State and temperatures have been slightly above normal.

---

**CALIFORNIA:** For the week ending February 20, 2022. Days suitable for fieldwork 7.0. Topsoil moisture 5% short, 95% adequate. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 85% adequate, 5% surplus. Pasture and range condition 5% poor, 20% fair, 40% good, 35% excellent. Winter wheat condition 90% good, 10% excellent. Temperatures for the month averaged 53.1 degrees, 3.5 degrees above normal. Statewide average precipitation was 0.002 inch. From the state Department of Water Resources, Shasta Lake is at 37% capacity compared to 49% this date last year, Lake Oroville is at 47% capacity compared to 37% this date last year, and Trinity Lake is at 32% capacity compared to 52% this date last year. Statewide snowpack is 15.30 inches, compared to 14.70 inches this date last year. CA DWR CIMIS stations have recorded 1,028 chill hours at Holt, 1,249 chill hours at Merced, 1,069 chill hours at Fresno State, and 873 chill hours at Arvin-Edison. Soil was drying out due to windy conditions. Alfalfa producers reported aphid pressure earlier than usual due to the mild winter weather. Some growers began irrigating their fields. Rangeland grass continued to grow, but some producers said the grass was not growing as fast as livestock was grazing it down. Forage quality is expected to decline unless significant rain is received soon. Almonds began blooming and beehives were moved into orchards. Olive orchards

were sprayed for weeds and harvest cleanup continued. Various orchards and vineyards were pruned. Some varieties of Avocado, such as Zutano, began to be harvested.

---

**COLORADO:** This report for Colorado is for the month of February 2022, through February 18. Responses were based on the entire month, with consideration for any weather-related impacts that are forecast between now and month's end. Topsoil moisture 26% very short, 39% short, 34% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture 32% very short, 32% short, 36% adequate. Winter wheat condition 17% very poor, 23% poor, 39% fair, 20% good, 1% excellent. Cows calved 17%, 8% 2021. Ewes lambled 10%, 11% 2021. Livestock condition 7% poor, 18% fair, 64% good, 11% excellent. Pasture and range condition 4% very poor, 17% poor, 47% fair, 23% good, 9% excellent. Seasonal moisture during February improved the short-term outlook in areas across the State, but moisture deficits remained. Calving and lambing were underway and benefited from milder weather in areas, according to county reports. In eastern districts, some localities fared better than others in terms of received moisture and recent snowfall. Winter wheat benefitted from better snow cover. Concerns remained going forward for fall-seeded crops and pasture conditions. In western districts, precipitation remained limited and confined to the high country. Snow remained on the ground in areas and conditions were wet. The latest U.S. Drought Monitor report rated the entire State as abnormally dry to experiencing severe drought conditions. As of February 18, 2022, snowpack was 92 percent measured as percent of median snowfall.

---

**DELAWARE:** State temperature and precipitation have varied throughout February. The region reached average high temperature of 41.4°F and minimum of 22.7°F, depending on location. Soil moisture conditions have been considerably good according to reports. Farmers expressed concern about the avian influenza spread. Fieldwork activities were primarily feeding livestock, spreading manure in dry soil, and nitrogen application over winter grains.

---

**FLORIDA:** February temperatures were on average 5.5 degrees cooler to 4.0 degrees warmer than historical values depending on location. Total rainfall for the month ranged from little rain in multiple locations to 4.9 inches in Fort Lauderdale in Broward County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 53 percent of the State was experiencing moderately dry conditions near months end, compared to 17 percent at the beginning of the month. Early month frosts continued to show damage in crops and pasture. Pasture conditions degraded to mostly poor and fair condition. Cattle remained in mostly good condition because of supplemental feedings. The sugarcane crop exhibited signs of leaf burn. Field preparations continued for spring plantings. Strawberry harvest continued. Crops marketed included tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, sweet corn, green beans, yellow squash, zucchini, bitter melons, herbs, and avocados. Grove activities included mowing, fertilizing, maintenance hedging, spraying and general grove maintenance. Citrus fruit harvested included white and red grapefruit, early and midseason oranges, tangerines, and tangelos.

---

**GEORGIA:** February temperatures were generally on par with historic averages. Total rainfall for the month ranged from 0.3 inch in Muscogee County to 8.2 inches in Rabun County. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 20 percent of the State had abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 15 percent at the month's beginning. Winter grazing and cool season pastures have benefitted from recent mild winter weather and are showing growth. Lime and fertilizer applications are being made. Livestock conditions were mostly fair, however hay supplies ran low in some areas. Supplementation of feed for cattle was needed despite rising costs. The growth of wheat, rye and oats were slowed in the early part of the month due to cool temperatures. Winter wheat was noted to be already fully tillered in some areas. Some producers noted winter wheat showing signs of cold damage. Growers applied herbicides to control winter weeds, although freezing temperatures have helped suppress weeds and insects. Fields have been top-dressed with nitrogen. The onion crop is progressing and is ahead of previous years in regard to growing degree days. Farmers continued to prepare for spring planting. Fields have been cultivated, burned down, and had soil sampling completed as producers put together crop budgets as input prices soar.

---

**HAWAII: DATA NOT AVAILABLE**

---

**IDAHO:** Idaho turned decidedly drier the past 30 days. Average temperatures in Idaho for the month of February varied throughout the State. The central and eastern portions experienced below normal temperatures. Parts of northern and southwestern Idaho were near normal to above normal. While early winter snowpack levels were encouraging, precipitation the past 30-40 days brought Idaho's accumulated total for the water year more in line with normal to below normal. A wet December and snowy first week of January pushed totals above normal, but dry conditions in the mountains have prompted some concern about early runoff. In parts of northern Idaho, dry weather and above normal temperatures persisted. Much of the early snow cover left fields with southern exposures. Some wheat actively grew in fields that were below 2000 feet of elevation. Very little precipitation was received in the past month in southwest Idaho.

Calving conditions benefited from the mild weather and progressed well. Hay stocks remained low. In parts of southcentral Idaho, most farms remained under snow cover. Average temperatures were below normal. Snow remained, but it was a dry snow. Southeastern Idaho recorded a dry February as well. Teton County recorded a small amount of snow the third week of February which slightly helped the snowpack. Otherwise, it had been over 23 days since any moisture had fallen. More snow was needed. Temperatures remained below freezing, so the early snowpack remained on the valley floor. In Bonneville County, snow still covered crops. Some beef producers started calving. Hay stocks were adequate. There was some concern about the dry conditions in January and the first part of February. Irrigation companies developed plans for water allocation. Bear Lake County experienced a warming trend with daily highs reaching into the 40's the past couple of weeks. Current snowpack was 90 percent of normal with below normal moisture content. Less than 5 percent of the Bear Lake County cow herd was calved at this point. Calving progressed in Lemhi County in temperatures below zero. Bannock and Bingham received much needed snow this past week. Overall, February weather cooperated with calving and other preparatory farm work.

---

**ILLINOIS:** For the week ending February 20, 2022. Topsoil moisture 3% very short, 7% short, 50% adequate, 40% surplus. Subsoil moisture 6% very short, 7% short, 52% adequate, 35% surplus. Statewide, the average temperature in February was 25.9 degrees, 0.9 degree below normal. Precipitation averaged 2.22 inches, 1.23 inches above normal.

---

**INDIANA:** Topsoil moisture for the month of February was 0% very short, 1% short, 39% adequate, and 60% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 1% very short, 2% short, 55% adequate, and 42% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 3% very poor, 8% poor, 27% fair, 54% good, and 8% excellent. Statewide temperatures averaged 27.6 degrees, 0.4 degree above normal for the month of February. Statewide average precipitation was 2.82 inches, 1.54 inches above normal. The first week of February brought heavy snowfall throughout the State, providing needed cover for winter wheat. Temperatures increased by the middle of the month, and snowmelt combined with additional rainfall caused localized flooding and ponding in some fields. Winter wheat conditions declined slightly from the previous month. The excessive moisture also made for muddy pasture conditions. Activities for the month included hauling grain, equipment maintenance, financial planning, and industry meetings.

---

**IOWA:** Temperatures were up and down during the month, with only scattered reports of fields with snow cover remaining. Mild weather allowed for a lot of grain movement from farms to elevators and ethanol plants as well as livestock going to market. Some farmers were spreading manure on crop fields and getting equipment ready for the Spring. Livestock producers were busy with calving and lambing. Overall, livestock were reported to be in good condition although fluctuating temperatures were causing more sickness in livestock than usual. Across the State, producers are concerned about the lack of precipitation and dry conditions and hoping for Spring rains to replenish soil moisture levels.

---

**KANSAS:** For the week ending February 20, 2022, topsoil moisture supplies rated 45% very short, 34% short, 20% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 39% very short, 38% short, 23% adequate, 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 10% very poor, 25% poor, 39% fair, 25% good, 1% excellent.

---

**KENTUCKY:** For the month of February, Kentucky saw above normal temperatures and much above normal precipitation. The State has experienced a mixed bag of weather for February thus far. Widespread rain to start the month gave way to more traditional wintry precipitation leading to notable accumulation. Of note was an abundance of ice in much of the State. The weather turned dry again for a few days this past week before heavy rain moved in again. The front that was the impetus for the rain was accompanied by another round of declining temperatures. Temperatures for the period averaged 38 degrees across the State, two degrees above normal. Precipitation (liq. equ.) for the period totaled 3.98 inches Statewide, which was 1.83 inches above normal and 185% of normal. Farmers have fed more hay over the past month as periods of seasonably cold weather have disrupted pasture regrowth. As mentioned above, snow, ice, and rain have all been prevalent through the month and factored into the feeding of hay. With that said, the supply remains in good shape overall. For the month, hay supplies 1% very short, 8% short, 76% adequate, 15% surplus. Reporter comments suggested that the periods of unseasonably mild temperatures have reduced stress on livestock. Livestock condition 1% very poor, 4% poor, 17% fair, 69% good, 9% excellent. Condition of winter wheat 1% very poor, 1% poor, 19% fair, 69% good, 10% excellent. There were reports of wheat freezing during the most recent cold snap.

---

**LOUISIANA:** For the week ending February 20, 2022, topsoil moisture 8% very short, 15% short, 67% adequate, 10% surplus. Subsoil moisture 9% very short, 14% short, 68% adequate, 9% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of February was 21.0 days. Temperatures for the month averaged 53 degrees, 0.78 degree below normal. Statewide

average rainfall was 2.92 inches, 1.6 inches below average. Dry conditions allowed for fieldwork across the State. Cooler temperatures required strawberry growers to keep plants covered, only uncovering to harvest.

---

**MARYLAND:** State temperature and precipitation have varied throughout February. The region reached an average high temperature of 38.7°F and minimum of 21.1°F, depending on location. Soil moisture conditions have been considerably good according to reports. Farmers expressed concern about the avian influenza spread. Fieldwork activities were primarily feeding livestock, spreading manure in dry soil, and nitrogen application over winter grains.

---

**MICHIGAN:** For the week ending February 20, 2022, topsoil moisture 2% very short, 2% short, 44% adequate and 52% surplus. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 4% short, 65% adequate, and 29% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 4% very poor, 25% poor, 46% fair, 23% good, and 2% excellent. Precipitation for the month of February to date averaged 1.27 inches throughout the State, 0.52 inch above normal. Temperature for the month of February to date averaged 19.1 degrees, 0.1 degree below normal. Approximately 60 percent of the State is experiencing abnormally dry conditions or worse, with nearly 13 percent experiencing moderate drought conditions, according to the US Drought Monitor. The driest areas include the southwestern counties of the Upper Peninsula, as well as the northwestern counties of the Lower Peninsula. Growers in these areas expressed concerns about low snow depth and extremely cold temperatures leading to a dry spring. In central and southern counties in the Lower Peninsula, regular snow events early in the month were providing adequate snow cover. Warmer temperatures with heavy rainfall arrived mid-month, melting much of the snow, and causing flooding and icing in pastures, hay fields, and winter wheat fields, especially in poorly drained, low-lying areas. Mud and ice have made conditions difficult for people and livestock to get around. Other activities for the month included pruning of fruit trees and vines, tapping maple trees, hauling grain, and preparing equipment for spring.

---

**MINNESOTA:** February started out with extreme cold and high winds. Frost depth increased in areas with minimal or no snow cover. Grain movement was widespread despite conditions. Livestock producers are cleaning out lots and moving feed. Muddy lots were a concern with the warmer weather predicted. Calving and lambing are underway. Cold temperatures and wind chill made calving and lambing difficult. Livestock producers closely monitored their herd health during the mid-month wide temperature swings. More snow is desired to increase soil moisture. Farmers have begun thinking about purchasing seed and fertilizer supplies.

---

**MISSISSIPPI:** For the week ending February 20, 2022, topsoil moisture supplies were 2% very short, 16% short, 71% adequate, and 11% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies were 1% very short, 11% short, 79% adequate, and 9% surplus. Days suitable for fieldwork during the month of February were 17.0 days. Conditions at the beginning of February were cool and rather dry. The minimal amounts of rainfall allowed for productive days of fieldwork. However, the rather dry and windy conditions have resulted in less than desirable growth for crops. The second half of the month did bring much needed precipitation replenishing soil moisture throughout the State. Recent rainfall has left fields wet and muddy bringing fieldwork to halt. The State average rainfall was about 2.43 inches for the month of February thus far, with an average temperature of about 52.2 degrees. Overall, average rainfall has been normal, and temperatures have been above average for this time of year in the State.

---

**MISSOURI:** For the week ending February 20, 2022. Topsoil moisture 4% very short, 16% short, 68% adequate, and 12% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% very short, 21% short, 64% adequate, and 10% surplus. Winter wheat condition 4% poor, 43% fair, 47% good, and 6% excellent. Statewide, precipitation averaged 1.95 inches for the month of February, 0.82 inch above average. Temperatures averaged 31.7 degrees, 0.5 degree above normal.

---

**MONTANA:** This report for Montana is for the month of February 2022, through February 18. Responses were based on the entire month, with consideration for any weather-related impacts that are forecast between now and month's end. Topsoil moisture 34% very short, 41% short, 25% adequate. Subsoil moisture 39% very short, 38% short, 23% adequate. Winter wheat - condition 23% very poor, 35% poor, 21% fair, 21% good. Winter wheat – wind damage 64% none, 20% light, 12% moderate, 4% heavy. Winter wheat – freeze and drought damage 76% none, 16% light, 7% moderate, 1% heavy. Winter wheat – protectiveness of snow cover 19% very poor, 67% poor, 14% fair. Pasture and range - condition 52% very poor, 31% poor, 15% fair, 2% good. Livestock grazing accessibility – 57% open, 30% difficult, 13% closed. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – cattle and calves 95% fed. Cows calved 5%, 3% last year. Livestock receiving supplemental feed – sheep and lambs 98% fed. Ewes lambled 5%, 3% last year. The month of February brought little moisture to the State of Montana. Precipitation totals for the month ranged from 0.1 inch to 1 inch of moisture for most areas. The northeastern corner of the State was exceptionally dry and received trace amounts of precipitation. Precipitation totals are .75 inch below normal for this time of year in most counties and temperatures remain warm – with

average daily temperatures 2 to 6 degrees above normal. According to the United States Drought Monitor for February 15, 2022, the amount of land rated as abnormally dry was 2.9 percent, a slight decrease from 3.3 percent on January 25. Moderate drought was present across 3.0 percent of the State, compared with 3.3 percent on January 25. Severe drought decreased from 40.3 percent on January 25 to 37.0 percent of the State. Extreme drought conditions increased 5.3 percentage points from 37.9 percent on January 25 to 43.2 percent, while exceptional drought conditions decreased 2.0 percentage points from 7.6 percent on January 25 to 5.6 percent. Overall, 91.9 percent of the State continues to experience drought conditions.

---

**NEBRASKA:** For the week ending February 20, 2022, topsoil moisture supplies rated 35% very short, 48% short, 17% adequate, and 0% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 27% very short, 45% short, 28% adequate, and 0% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 6% very poor, 12% poor, 46% fair, 33% good, and 3% excellent.

---

**NEVADA:** For the week ending February 20, 2022. Days suitable for fieldwork 4.0. Topsoil moisture 50% very short, 30% short, 20% adequate. Subsoil moisture 55% very short, 25% short, 20% adequate. Pasture and range condition 40% very poor, 45% poor, 13% fair, 2% good. Temperatures for February have averaged 37.3 degrees, 2.5 degrees above normal. Statewide average precipitation was 0.001 inch. There has been minimal precipitation and the soil has dried out. In northern parts of the State, the ground is frozen. Some hay producers have deepened wells or drilled additional wells to prepare for the growing season.

---

**NEW ENGLAND:** New England States experienced more days of cold temperatures than normal with some rain and above average snow for the month. Regional monthly temperatures ranged from 5 degrees to 31 degrees. Good snowstorms in the beginning of the month provided great cover and has remained throughout. Regional average snowfall is 18.85 inches. Extreme temperature changes during the month caused some concern with small fruit and tree fruit plants. For livestock farmers, maintaining electricity and generators is crucial in a winter storm, because keeping smaller livestock warm can be a challenge. Orchardists busy pruning tree fruits. Growers getting ready for the growing season by purchasing things like seed and fertilizer. Work being done seeding vegetables in greenhouses. According to a Massachusetts reporter cranberry crop is dormant at this point. Farmers work on farm equipment like tractors and platers in preparation for spring tillage and planting.

---

**NEW JERSEY:** Temperatures have been unseasonably warm this month, but at this point, it does not appear to be affecting overwinter crops. Growers are seeding spring crops in greenhouses for transplanting. Farmers are spreading manure when the ground is not too wet and waiting for soil to dry before additional field preparations can begin.

---

**NEW MEXICO:** This report for New Mexico is for the month of February 2022, through February 18. Responses were based on the entire month, with consideration for any weather-related impacts that are forecast between now and month's end. Topsoil moisture 43% very short, 40% short, 17% adequate. Subsoil moisture 47% very short, 40% short, 13% adequate. Pecans harvested 99%. Winter wheat condition 2% very poor, 54% poor, 39% fair, 5% good. Cows calved 15%, 14% last year. Cattle receiving supplemental feed 89%, 93% last year. Cattle condition 4% very poor, 15% poor, 40% fair, 33% good, 8% excellent. Ewes lambing 20%, 19% last year. Sheep receiving supplemental feed 80%, 87% last year. Sheep and lambs condition 9% very poor, 26% poor, 24% fair, 37% good, 4% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 11% very short, 26% short, 62% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies 35% very short, 23% short, 42% adequate. So far, significant winter precipitation has eluded much of the State which allowed drought to again worsen, leaving producers of all commodities faced with hard choices as planting season draws closer. Reports from several counties noted that the moisture content of the snow that has fallen was very low, doing little to improve soil moisture and winter wheat conditions. In Union County, most of the dryland wheat failed to emerge, while irrigated fields showed moderate to extreme signs of grazing and drought stress. Following harvest delays in December due to warm temperatures and in January due to heavy rainfall, comments from Dona Ana County indicated the 2021 pecan crop was now out of the orchards, with production looking good. Statewide, calving and lambing were steadily progressing. Since February 1, converted moisture totals – accounting for any precipitation received as snow – ranged from approximately 2 inches to merely a trace, with well over half of the State accumulating less than 0.1 inch. The heavier precipitation was relegated to portions of northern New Mexico. According to the United States Drought Monitor for February 15, exceptional drought (D4) was once again present, with 2.5 percent of the State included in the category. Extreme drought (D3) covered 27.2 percent of New Mexico, severe drought (D2) was categorized across 48.4 percent, and moderate drought (D1) was present on 18.9 percent. Another 2.9 percent of the State was abnormally dry (D0).

---

**NEW YORK:** February temperatures have increased gradually compared to last month with continued wide temperature variance. In contrast to crop damage from cold reported last month, vineyard grapes and tree fruits, as well as honey bees, are suffering more from temperature fluctuations than either extreme. Minor flooding as a result of snow melt has raised concerns over damage to dormant wheat and other field crops. Long Island vineyards have begun dormant pruning, but field activities otherwise remain minimal.

---

**NORTH CAROLINA:** For the week ending February 20, 2022. Subsoil moisture 12% short, 85% adequate and 3% surplus. Topsoil moisture 12% short, 85% adequate and 3% surplus. Barley condition 6% poor, 29% fair, 49% good and 16% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 6% very short, 11% short, 77% adequate and 6% surplus. Oats condition 1% poor, 16% fair, 82% good and 1% excellent. Pasture and range condition 1% very poor, 10% poor, 48% fair, 31% good and 10% excellent. Winter wheat condition 1% poor, 25% fair, 68% good and 6% excellent.

---

**NORTH DAKOTA:** For the week ending February 20, 2022, topsoil moisture supplies rated 17% very short, 23% short, 55% adequate, 5% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 24% very short, 35% short, 37% adequate, 4% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 2% very poor, 23% poor, 57% fair, 17% good, 1% excellent. Cattle and calf conditions rated 3% very poor, 8% poor, 36% fair, 49% good, 4% excellent. Cattle and calf death loss rated 1% heavy, 55% average, 44% light. Calving progress was 7%, near 10% last year. Sheep and lamb conditions rated 1% very poor, 7% poor, 41% fair, 47% good, 4% excellent. Sheep and lamb death loss rated 0% heavy, 57% average, 43% light. Lambing progress was 18%, near 15% last year. Shearing progress was 26%, near 25% last year. Hay and roughage supplies rated 25% very short, 36% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Stock water supplies rated 20% very short, 29% short, 51% adequate, 0% surplus.

---

**OHIO:** Topsoil moisture for the month was 24% adequate, and 76% surplus. Subsoil moisture for the month was 1% short, 44% adequate, and 55% surplus. Winter wheat condition was rated 5% very poor, 12% poor, 34% fair, 41% good, and 8% excellent. The Statewide average temperature was 28.4 degrees, 1.4 degrees above normal. Precipitation averaged 2.51 inches Statewide, 1.35 inches above normal for February. Snow and rain occurred during the month, causing ponding, saturated fields, and flooding. Livestock were generally doing well, but wet feedlots and fluctuating temperatures added to struggles for cattle and dairy producers. Winter wheat conditions declined from last month due to little snow cover, high moisture, and rapid changes in temperatures during the month.

---

**OKLAHOMA:** For the month of February, rainfall totals averaged 1.00 inch throughout the State, with the Southeast district recording the highest precipitation at 1.96 inches and the Panhandle district recording the lowest precipitation at 0.14 inch. According to the February 15th, US Drought Monitor Report, 98 percent of the State was in the abnormally dry to exceptional drought category, up 71 points from the previous year. Additionally, 88 percent of the State was in the moderate drought to exceptional drought category, up 77 percent from the previous year. Statewide temperatures averaged in the high 30's, with the lowest recording of -12 degrees at Kenton on Friday, February 4th and the highest recording of 82 degrees at Altus on Wednesday, February 16th. Topsoil and subsoil moisture conditions were rated mostly adequate to short.

---

**OREGON:** Statewide temperatures in Oregon were above normal. In northwest Oregon, field conditions were drier than normal, and some fields saw early tillage work. In Polk County, the Coast Range was abnormally dry, and cropland was in moderate drought conditions. In Columbia County, most crops were generally in good shape. With February being drier than normal, this allowed for more fieldwork. Pastures had grown, and small fruit crops were in good condition. In Benton and Lincoln Counties, the weather was dry and sunny throughout the area. Warm soil temperatures helped pastures and hay fields put on good growth and production. In North Central Oregon, the area was relatively dry. Crops were doing well with the moisture that was received. In Baker County, cattle body conditions were lowered this season due to drought. In Malheur County, reservoirs were low to very low on storage, and inflows were minimal. Snowpack continued to diminish. In Klamath County, pastures had not recovered from the ongoing drought conditions.

---

**PENNSYLVANIA:** The State has experienced an abnormal winter with fluctuating weather conditions. Temperatures ranged from single digits to 64 degrees this past week. In February, there was very little snow and several days of rainfall. There has also been a lot of windy days this month. Some fields are wet. The warm mid-temperature weather is showing signs of moving into the spring season. Wheat, rye, and other forages/cereals look mostly good and farmers will soon start topdressing with nitrogen. There is some winter injury on barley that was planted late. Farmers have begun to prepare their fields for the spring.

---

---

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** February temperatures ranged from 2.9 degrees cooler than historic averages to 3.3 degrees warmer than historic averages depending on location. Total rainfall during the month ranged from 0.2 inch to 7.7 inches. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, 32 percent of the State was experiencing abnormally dry conditions by month's end, compared to 44 percent at the beginning of the month. Preparations for spring planting continued, bolstered by temperate weather. Field preparation for corn planting was beginning. Some preplant burndown applications have been made and will increase over the next few weeks. Late lime and early fertilizers were applied. Winter forages and grains were coming along as expected for this time of year. Livestock have done well with sufficient pasture space and supplemental hay. Greenhouses are being setup for tobacco with plants ready in the following weeks. Producers are sourcing seeds and chemicals early to limit the impacts of changing and uncertain supply chains.

---

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** For the week ending February 20, 2022, topsoil moisture supplies rated 20% very short, 38% short, 41% adequate, 1% surplus. Subsoil moisture supplies rated 20% very short, 41% short, 38% adequate, 1% surplus. Winter wheat condition rated 5% very poor, 14% poor, 57% fair, 23% good, and 1% excellent.

---

**TENNESSEE:** For the month of February. Topsoil moisture 6% short, 75% adequate, 19% surplus. Subsoil moisture 5% short, 80% adequate, 15% surplus. Winter wheat condition 1% very poor, 6% poor 29% fair, 56% good, 8% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 5% very poor, 17% poor, 42% fair, 32% good, 4% excellent. Cattle condition 4% poor, 32% fair, 55% good, 9% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 2% very short, 17% short, 73% adequate, 8% surplus. Tennessee experienced varied precipitation in February. Some report dry conditions and warm temperatures. Windows of fieldwork are present with expected heavy showers through the rest of the month. Pastures are reported as mostly fair. Winter wheat is reported as mostly good. Hay and roughage supplies appear adequate for the winter season. Supplies have lasted longer than expected despite the impacts on pastures from wet weather.

---

**TEXAS:** During the month of February, precipitation mostly ranged from trace amounts to upwards of 3.0 inches, with isolated areas of the Upper Coast and South Central receiving upwards of 6.0 inches of rain. Winter wheat progress has improved due to moisture from the winter storms. Areas of the Lower Valley and Coastal Bend are optimistic with the recent rains and will be planting corn and sorghum in the next few weeks. Supplemental feeding continued in most areas of the State. Pasture and range conditions were rated poor to fair.

---

**UTAH:** This report for Utah is for the month of February 2022, through February 18. Responses were based on the entire month, with consideration for any weather-related impacts that are forecast between now and month's end. Topsoil moisture 2% very short, 35% short, 63% adequate. Subsoil moisture 2% very short, 43% short, 55% adequate. Pasture and range condition 3% very poor, 28% poor, 56% fair, 13% good. Winter wheat condition 15% poor, 65% fair, 20% good. Hay and roughage supplies 19% very short, 37% short, 44% adequate. Stock water supplies 3% very short, 49% short, 48% adequate. Cattle and calves condition 6% poor, 46% fair, 47% good, 1% excellent. Sheep and lambs condition 7% poor, 51% fair, 39% good, 3% excellent. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for cattle 85%. Livestock receiving supplemental feed for sheep 60%. Cows calved 6%. Ewes lambled-farm flock 10%. Ewes lambled-range flock 2%. Mild winter temperatures along with isolated snowstorms occurred throughout the State for the month of February. As of February 18, 2022, snowpack in Utah was 83 percent measured as percent of median snowfall. Box Elder County reports livestock producers were busy tending to calving cows with no issues reported due to the mild winter.

---

**VIRGINIA:** For the week ending February 20, 2022, Topsoil moisture is 2% very short, 9% short, 85 % adequate and 4% surplus. Subsoil moisture is 16% short, 82% adequate and 2% surplus. Winter wheat condition 5% very poor, 7% poor, 21% fair, 64% good, 3% excellent. Barley condition 34% fair, 66% good. Livestock condition 7% poor, 32% fair, 52% good, 9% excellent. Pasture and Range condition 13% very poor, 19% poor, 33% fair, 34% good, 1% excellent. Hay and roughage supplies 8% very short, 23% short, 65% adequate, 4% surplus. Percent of feed obtained from pastures 7%. Virginia temperatures and precipitation have varied throughout February. Some areas still have snow that is melting, some with above average precipitation and others with dry conditions. Pasture conditions have declined due to these conditions and farmers are having a difficult time with livestock even with adequate hay supplies. While hay supplies have been adequate, the supply of good quality hay is reported as short. Primary activities for the month include feeding livestock and nitrogen application over winter grains.

---

**WASHINGTON:** Statewide temperatures in Washington for the month of February were above normal. In western Washington, early February was wet and cold. Late February transitioned to warmer temperatures throughout the district. In San Juan County, early blooming perennials and some fruit trees were budding out. Livestock was on stockpiled feed,

while most pastures suffered from excess moisture. Most fall planted vegetable crops suffered in the cold, snowy period. Cane berries and tree fruits had been pruned on most farms. There was no fieldwork due to the extreme wet conditions. In central Washington, temperatures were mild and little precipitation was received throughout the area. In Kittitas County, crops were generally in good shape. Mild weather benefitted calving and lambing. In Klickitat County, producers planned to seed spring crops, but could fail with no rain. In Yakima County, producers experienced an extremely dry winter. Temperatures were normal during the day and freezing at night. In East Central Washington, no new moisture was received. Cold temperatures and snow from January were still present. In Southeast Washington, most conditions were normal for the month of February. Recently, temperatures dropped throughout the area, making it a challenge for all winter seeded crops.

---

**WEST VIRGINIA:** For the week ending February 20, Topsoil moisture 3% short, 77% adequate, and 20% surplus. Subsoil moisture 10% short, 74% adequate, and 16% surplus. Hay and roughage supplies 1% very short, 12% short, 68% adequate, and 19% surplus. Feed grain supplies 1% very short, 12% short, 73% adequate, and 14% surplus. Winter wheat condition 28% fair and 72% good. Cattle and calves condition 3% poor, 30% fair, 60% good, and 7% excellent. Cows calved 18%. Sheep and lambs condition 2% poor, 13% fair, 79% good, and 6% excellent. Ewes lambed 25%. Weather conditions for the month have been mostly cold with periods of freezing rain, snow, and rain with some warmer temperatures and windy conditions. Farming activities for the month included planning for the new crop year.

---

**WISCONSIN:** Dry conditions continued across the State, causing some uneasiness about spring conditions. Alfalfa and winter wheat fields are wintering well so far in most areas. The only reported crop activities were manure hauling and planning for spring. Producers are concerned about high input prices, and possible supply chain difficulties with seed, chemicals, and equipment delivery.

---

**WYOMING:** This report for Wyoming is for the month of February 2022, through February 18. Responses were based on the entire month, with consideration for any weather-related impacts that are forecast between now and month's end. Topsoil moisture 42% very short, 30% short, 28% adequate. Subsoil moisture 42% very short, 38% short, 20% adequate. Winter wheat condition 7% very poor, 29% poor, 52% fair, 12% good. Calving progress 3% cows calved. Sheep and lamb progress 3% ewes lambed. Sheep and lambs shorn 2%. Hay and roughage supplies 29% very short, 28% short, 43% adequate. Livestock condition 1% poor, 11% fair, 86% good, 2% excellent. Stock water supplies 10% very short, 36% short, 53% adequate, 1% surplus. Pasture and range condition 28% very poor, 28% poor, 28% fair, 16% good. Most areas of the State experienced above average temperatures in February. Snow totals were slightly above average in isolated areas, but for the most part accumulated moisture ran below the norm. Lower than average snowpack totals caused concern for farmers in Lincoln County. In Laramie County, snow fall was below average, followed by drying winds. Dryness in Sheridan County continued to impact ranges and livestock. Good forage was lacking. In Weston County dryness also persisted. Water reserves remained low and ranchers provided supplemental feed to livestock at above average rates. Some operations were selling yearling livestock early. Goshen County also reported dry and windy weather. Platte County received a few snowstorms, but accumulations were below average which did little to improve ground moisture levels. According to the United States Drought Monitor for February 17, 2022, the amount of land rated as abnormally dry was 2.4 percent, down from 2.7 percent last month. Moderate drought was present across 30.8 percent of the State, a decrease from 31.6 percent last month. Severe drought covered 55.7 percent of the State, compared to 61.1 percent last month, and extreme drought conditions covered 11.1 percent of the State, up from 4.6 percent last month.



## Statistical Methodology

**Survey Procedures:** Crop progress and condition estimates included in this report are based on survey data collected in December, January, February, and March. The non-probability crop progress and condition surveys include input from approximately 4,000 respondents whose occupations provide them opportunities to make visual observations and frequently bring them in contact with farmers in their counties. Based on standard definitions, these respondents subjectively estimate the progress of crops through various stages of development, as well as the progress of producer activities. They also provide subjective evaluations of crop and soil moisture conditions. Any weather data mentioned in this report is provided by outside sources such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Agricultural Weather Information Service (AWIS).

## Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to [nass@usda.gov](mailto:nass@usda.gov)

Lance Honig, Chief, Crops Branch .....	(202) 720-2127
Chris Hawthorn, Head, Field Crops Section .....	(202) 720-2127
Irwin Anolik – Crop Weather .....	(202) 720-7621
Joshua Bates – Hemp, Oats, Soybeans .....	(202) 690-3234
David Colwell – Current Agricultural Industrial Reports .....	(202) 720-8800
Michelle Harder – Barley, County Estimates, Hay .....	(202) 690-8533
James Johanson – Rye, Wheat .....	(202) 720-8068
Greg Lemmons – Corn, Flaxseed, Proso Millet .....	(202) 720-9526
Becky Sommer – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum .....	(202) 720-5944
Travis Thorson – Sunflower, Other Oilseeds .....	(202) 720-7369
Lihan Wei – Peanuts, Rice .....	(202) 720-7688

## Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: [www.nass.usda.gov](http://www.nass.usda.gov)
- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit [www.nass.usda.gov](http://www.nass.usda.gov) and click on “National” or “State” in upper right corner above “search” box to create an account and select the reports you would like to receive.
- Cornell’s Mann Library has launched a new website housing NASS’s and other agency’s archived reports. The new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. All email subscriptions containing reports will be sent from the new website, <https://usda.library.cornell.edu>. To continue receiving the reports via e-mail, you will have to go to the new website, create a new account and re-subscribe to the reports. If you need instructions to set up an account or subscribe, they are located at: <https://usda.library.cornell.edu/help>. You should whitelist [notifications@usda-esmis.library.cornell.edu](mailto:notifications@usda-esmis.library.cornell.edu) in your email client to avoid the emails going into spam/junk folders.

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: [nass@usda.gov](mailto:nass@usda.gov).

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination against its customers, employees, and applicants for employment on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, sex, gender identity, religion, reprisal, and where applicable, political beliefs, marital status, familial or parental status, sexual orientation, or all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program, or protected genetic information in employment or in any program or activity conducted or funded by the Department. (Not all prohibited bases will apply to all programs and/or employment activities.)

If you wish to file a Civil Rights program complaint of discrimination, complete the [USDA Program Discrimination Complaint Form](#) (PDF), found online at [www.ascr.usda.gov/filing-program-discrimination-complaint-usda-customer](http://www.ascr.usda.gov/filing-program-discrimination-complaint-usda-customer), or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at [program.intake@usda.gov](mailto:program.intake@usda.gov).